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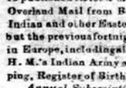
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.



TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE STEAMER LIGHTNING, Captain TAYLOR, will leave this positively on the 18th instant for the above ports. She will also take Opium for Shanghai.

For freight, Cabin Passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

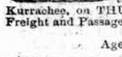
Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 17th April. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 28th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c., as above.

14th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

14th April 1862.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE New and fast-sailing Screw steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be dispatched to Surat THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kalapurakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 14th April 1862. Manager.

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A. MORRISON,
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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

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W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office, 9th April 1862.

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Bombay, 9th April 1862.

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J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office, 25th March 1862.

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Do. Pints	„	15
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Do. Leoville, Yellow	„	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	„	35
Champagne, Sparkling	„	36
Do. do. 1st quality	„	42
Sauterne	„	30
Moselle	„	30
Do. Sparkling	„	36
Rhenish	„	30
Pale Brandy	„	30
Do. Do. very fine	„	36
Gin, Old Tom	„	18
Geneva,	„	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	„	36
Do. do. Pints	„	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

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Rs. 1½ per Bottle.
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BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

SESSION 1861-62.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, will take place in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 P. M.

Business.—Distribution of Prize Medals and address by the President.

Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N. will take the Chair.

By order of the President and Directors.
HURRYCHUND SUDASEW,
Secretary.

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L. C. DEMENEZES,
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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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EAST STREET POONA.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned FRAMJEE COWASJEE do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of COWASJEE FRAMJEE'S SONS still continues to be conducted by me, and that the said HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	13 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Thomson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Received by last Mail.

	Rs.	A.
Home News, 12th and 18th March	1	0
Overland Mail, ditto	1	0
Thacker's News, ditto	1	0
Punch, 8th and 15th March	0	12
Saturday Review, 1st, 8th, and 15th March	1	14
Illustrated London News, 8th and 15th March ...	1	4
Evening Mail, March 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, and 17 ...	2	8
The Edinburgh News, March 1, 8, and 15	1	0
The Engineer, Feb. 21 and 28, and March 7.....	1	14

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchfords' Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

ETIQUETTE FOR GENTLEMEN, New Edition, with an Appendix containing the Etiquette of a Court..... Rs. 1 0

ETIQUETTE OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY, with a complete Guide to the forms of a Wedding ..... „ 1 0

ETIQUETTE FOR THE LADIES. New Edition, with Appendix containing the Etiquette of a Court Levee ..... „ 1 0

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, Or, Floral Emblems explained, with a Vocabulary of Flowers and their Significations. With Coloured Frontispiece ..... „ 1 0

LETTER-WRITING SIMPLIFIED for those who are not used to it: a Guide to Friendly, Affectionate, Commercial, and Complimentary Correspondence ..... „ 0 6

HARD WORDS MADE EASY: Rules for Accent and Pronunciation of French, Italian, German, Russian, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, and other foreign Names ..... „ 0 6

500 PRIZE CHARADES: adapted for those who aspire to speak French correctly ..... „ 0 6

MISPRONUNCIATION CORRECTED: A list of words which are commonly mispronounced or imperfectly articulated by educated persons. „ 0 4

MIND YOUR STOPS: Punctuation made plain and Composition simplified, for Readers, Writers, and Talkers ..... „ 0 6

COMMON BLUNDERS made in Speaking and Writing, corrected on the authority of the best Grammarians ..... „ 0 4

N. B.—The largest stock of cheap books in Bombay, are on sale at this Establishment.

Catalogues free, post paid.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row near the Apollo Gate.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Work by Sir Archibald Alison.

LIVES of LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART, Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona. By Sir ARCHIBALD Alison, Bart. D.C.L., Author of the 'History of Europe,' in 3 vols. 8vo. Rs. 30.

In these volumes, it has been the object of the Author to exhibit as complete a picture as possible of the Conservative policy and system as pursued by Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, with such an account of the contemporary events as will enable the reader, without referring to other works, to appreciate the objects of that policy, and the effects with which it has been attended hitherto, as well as what may hereafter be anticipated from its steadfastness.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

A SHIP'S JOLLY BOAT on Vehar Lake, with a double set of Masts, Sails, &c., one set being nearly new. Also, two pairs of Oars. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.

The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee

Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy, Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

FOR one or two months, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Grant Buildings. Apply to "A. F. H." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW, close to Messrs. Herbert and Co., lately occupied by Mr. R. T. Crossley. For particulars, apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water, apply to DOSSABHOY & EVRANJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars, of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

LARGE AND AIRY BUNGALOWS, &c. To be Let as follows:—

3 Bungalows in Byculla—One of which is near the Jewish Church, commanding an excellent view of Breach Candy—one in Bellasis Road, and another is quite new near Mrs. Lake's.

3 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, two in Middle Colaba, one in Lower Colaba.

1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also six houses and two shops in the Fort.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord CANNING, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 14th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 07 16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 1/2d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3/4d.
Calcutta	Sight	2 Prem.
Madras	30 days sight.....	4 Prem.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	62 Prm. ex Div:
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	76 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	7 do.	192 do.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India ...	150	2½ do.	1½ Dis.
Bank of Bengal	1,000	5 p. cent	Rs. 15 p. sh. Dis.
Bank of Western India ...	318 3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p. sh. Dis.
Bank of Bombay	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 15 do.
Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company ...	1,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Bombay and Scinde Steam Navigation Company ...	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 400 p. sh.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1751	[p. Ann	[Prem. nom.
Bombay United Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 450 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	536	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company ...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.	
Loan 1833-36	93 to 93½	
Loan 1842-43	93 to 93½	
Loan 1854-55	93 to 93½	
New Five Per Cent. Loan ...	103½	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	109½ to 110	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 239 Nominal
Carolus	,, 239 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 109½
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	0d.
,, April loading	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	0d.
,, May loading ...	no offers.	
,, American transport ...	12s. 6d. to £2 15s.	0d.
,, (Seeds) ...	£2 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d.
,, time	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	no offers.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

New Broach, cash	Rs.	Per candy 218 to 219
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	203 to 204
New Oomrawuttee	,,	185 to 190
New Comptas	,,	192 to 193
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	264 to 265
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	185 to 186
New Varavul	,,	183 to 189
Khandeish	,,	179 to 172
New Poratchee	,,	191 to 192
New Acotee	,,	203 to 204
New Munglore	,,	192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	215 to 216
Dholleral and Bhownuggur (Do.)	,,	198 to 199
Oomrawuttee (April and May)	,,	None.
Varavole ..... (Do.)	,,	178 to 179
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	259 to 260
Mangalore	,,	189 to 181
Poratchee	,,	189 to 181
Compta	,,	182 to 183

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1560 to 1570.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 5-12 to 5-13 ans per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,, 35 to 37
Nigger ..... ,, 26 to 27

KURRACHEE PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

Published by the Chamber of Commerce.

KURRACHEE, *9th April* 1862.

On the 27th ultimo we received the usual telegraphic summary of English news to the 3rd idem, and on the 31st ultimo our Mails of that date reached us, these however did not convey any intelligence to materially influence the value of Exports, in which owing to the absence of available tonnage we have few transactions to report during the past month. Large quantities of produce have however been sent to Bombay for transhipment to England. We find from the Customs' Returns that from the 1st January to the 31st ultimo 15,121 cwts. Cotton, 77,648 cwts. Wool, 31,158 cwts. Seeds, 5,683 cwts. Saltpetre, 3,621 cwts. Indigo, have passed for that port, nearly all of which would doubtless have been shipped direct to England had tonnage been procurable. The want of screwing accommodation has lately been much felt by shippers who have been compelled to send their purchases of Cotton and Wool to Bombay to be pressed. We believe that the Kurrachee Press Company have made arrangements to at once replace their Hand Screws which turn out very inferior bales with such Hydraulic Presses as will for the present satisfy the requirements of the place.

Our Import Market remains inactive.

IMPORTS.

It was generally expected that after the Hooleo Holidays there would be a much better demand for Manchester manufactures, but since that time there has been scarcely any enquiry, and the few transactions reported shew no improvement upon former currencies. Holders however remain firm and look confidently for higher prices, which will doubtless be realised unless the American War is brought to an early close which is thought probable in many quarters.

Grey Goods.—*Shirtings.*—6 and 7 lbs Shirtings are in demand and the former would probably realize some advance upon former rates. Other descriptions are comparatively neglected. We quote 6 lbs 40 in. R. E. at Rs. 4 6 0, 7 lbs at Rs. 5 1 0, 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5 13 0 and 8¼ lbs at Rs. 6 4 to 6 1 0, 36 in. 6¼ lbs at Rs. 4 12 0, and 7¼ lbs at 5 12 0.

Longcloths—are quite out of demand.

Domestics—A small piece of 9 lbs are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 6.

T Cloths—We have no alteration in value to notice. 4¼ lbs have been sold at Rs. 3 1 3, 5 lbs at Rs. 3 5 9, and 7 lbs at Rs. 4 4 0, and 6 lbs are most enquired for.

Printers—Since our last a small lot has been moved off at Rs. 2 12 0 for 5 lbs 6 oz and Rs. 3 for 3 lbs 14 oz. Stocks are light and there is a good enquiry for 3½ to 4½ lbs.

Madapollams—No busines has transpired during the month, 3 lbs would realize Rs. 2 2 0.

Jaconets—are enquired for, but are quite out of stock.

Dorias and Mulls—No change to notice.

White Goods—Continue in fair request and sales of Shirtings, Madapollams, Dimities and Tanjibs have been made.

Coloured Goods—The market is very dull.

Fancy Goods—Some trifling sales of prints have been reported at about former rates

Cotton Yarn—Is saleable at Bombay currencies.

Metals—Our markets for Metals continues dull. British Bar Iron has been sold to the extent of 1,000 cwts at Rs. 4 4 0 per cwt, and about 500 cwts. Sheet Iron and a small quantity of Rod Iron has been placed, the former at Rs. 6 4 0 and the latter at Rs. 4 12 0 per cwt. Copper has still further declined in value, for Sheets Rs. 59 to 59 4 0 only is offered. Steel realises Rs. 10 8 0 to 10 12 0 and Spelter Rs. 11 to 11 4 0 per cwt.

EXPORTS.

Oil Seeds.—There is a large stock of *Ferozepore Rape Seed* in the market, and we hear of some small purchases having been effected as low as at Rs. 2½ per candy. About 500 candies *New Sonmeanee Rape Seed* have changed hands at Rs. 28 to 28 8 0 deliverable in May. In *White Gingelly Seed* a considerable business has been done at from Rs. 33 to 37 per candy according to quality and cleanliness of the Seed. The small quantities of *Black Gingelly Seed* arriving are delivered under old contracts; on the spot no transactions in this description have been reported. During the last ten days there has been less disposition on the part of shippers to purchase Gingelly Seed, but the former high rates are fully maintained owing to the very small available supplies.

Grain.—Stocks of *Wheat* are very heavy and the Dealers to get rid of their holdings would readily accept as low as at Rs. 13 per candy, but the recent accounts from Mauritius being so unfavorable there are no buyers except for local consumption. *Grain* realises at Rs. 21 to 22 per candy for local use only.

Cotton.—Before the arrival of the last Mail was in very active demand and prices advanced to at Rs. 19 per maund for *Moollan* and *Derah Ghazee Khan* descriptions, at which rate large purchases were effected for the Bombay Market and for forward delivery, several transactions are reported at Rs. 18 4 0. Prices have now receded considerably.

Wool.—The season for the finer sorts is now over. A few small parcels of *Kandahar* and *Shah* have been placed at Rs. 21 and Rs. 14 to 15 respectively. The Stock now in the Market is of very inferior quality.

Saltpetre.—Owing to the unfavorable accounts from Home has slightly declined in value. The few small lots in the Market are offering at Rs. 9 for *Moollan* and at Rs. 6 to 7½ for *Gind*.

Oil.—Has slighly advanced in value, but we do not hear of any business having been done. We quote *Rape* at Rs. 9 to 9 8 0 and *Gingelly* at Rs. 10 to 11.

Indigo—Since the date of our last Circular very little business has been done in this article. Some trifling purchases are reported at Rs. 50 to 55. The supplies now coming forward are sent to Bombay on Native account.

Hides.—Considerable shipments have been made to Bombay during the month. *Buffaloe* can be procured at Rs. 40 to 42 and *Cow* at Rs. 20 to 22 per corge.

Dates—No supplies.

Munjeet—No transactions reported.

TONNAGE.

We stated in error in our last Circular that the French Ship "Ville de Lima" had been chartered in Galle to load at this port for Marseilles, we have since learned that she proceeds to Calcutta to load for Mauritius.

For London we have no engagement to report. The only available ship in Harbour is the "Excelsior," for which vessel a high rate has been offered and declined, she will probably be laid on the berth for London during the current week. The "Moshesh" from Bombay is loading for Marseilles, we believe on owners' account. The French ships "P. E. Caillol" and "Sansonnet" have been chartered in Bombay and Galle respectively to load here for Marseilles, the rate has not transpired, but it is supposed to be frcs. 110. The "Union Fr." is also shortly expected to load here for the same destination. The "Victoria" and "Jane Blyth" load at Bombay, the former for the U. K. at £3 12 6 or £4 2 6 for the Continent (sailing at Falmouth for orders), and the latter for Liverpool at £3 12 6. The "Walsoken" chartered at Home is taking in a cargo of Seeds and will proceed to the Channel for orders.

EXCHANGE.

But little business doing as no shipments are going forward. Money is plentiful in the market and good document, and credit Bills are sought for.

Credits	2 0½	
Documents	2 0¼	at 6 months' sight.
Bank Bills noml.	2 0½ to 2 09/16	

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¼d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¼d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¼d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.	
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.	

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¼d.	do.
,, on demand	1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Scotland	1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Ireland			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and all other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

It to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNIFIED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the Service, on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¼d.	do.
,, On demand	1s.	11¼d.	do.
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¼d.	do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of theseveral Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11¼d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 12 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates; viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	0d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¼d.	,,
On demand ..... at	1s.	11¼d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY HORMUSJEE,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 11	Rahmanee	Nacoda	Calcutta ——
12	Governor Higgin son (s)	Greig	Kurrachee 9 April.
12	Barbora	Rice	Aden 12 March.
12	Pericles	Ferguson	Glasgow 18 Dec.
12	Shenshah	Gillham	Calcutta 23 Feb.
13	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 12 April.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 12	Malta (s)	King	Suez and Aden
	Ocean	Fergusson	Mauritius via Kur.
	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe	Surat.
	Tilly (s)	Boyts	Kurrachee.
13	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per barque *Rahmanee*, from Calcutta.—15 natives.
Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Captain and Mrs. Jones and 2 children; Mrs. Clark and 2 children; Mr. H. Speir; Mr. H. de Winfield; Major Goldsmid; Lieut. Harlock; Mr. T. H. Thornton; Mr. T. A. Cox; Mr. W. Tunival; Assistant Surgeon Lewis; Lieut. Peniston; Lieut Crosse; Mrs. Howat and 3 children; Mr. H. Whatley; 2nd Class: E. Jones; H. D. Jurpeul: and 70 deck.
Per ship *Barbora*, from Aden.—12 natives.
Per ship *Shenshah* from Calcutta.—Mr Gillham, child and female servant; Miss Locke; and 13 natives.
Per steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Slater; and 128 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—John Connon, Esq.; Mr. Eduljee Rastoujee; Eduljee Burjorjee Chenoy; Lieut. Lee; and 193 natives.
Per steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Meiklejohn; Captain and Mrs. Blunt; Mr. J. Bedford; Mr. Hill; Mr. M. O. DeSilva; Sirdar Mahomed Bauker Khan; and several natives.
Per steamer *Taptee*, to Persian Gulf.—68 natives.

Port Clearances.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, G. P. Wright, bound to China, &c., obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Ship *Colporteur*, for Bordeaux.
Ship *Dirigo*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Good Success*, for Hongkong.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Mal. bar Coast.
Ship *Amazon*, for Falmouth.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Istamboul.—19,680 bars Iron, 1,494 packages Copper, 48 cases Matches. 100 kegs Muskets Flints, 25 cases Confectionery, 176 cases Yellow Metals, 142 packages Wine, 944 packages Beer, 108 kegs Nails, 105 cases Brandy and Gin, 4 cases Books, 1,300 packages Steel, 5 casks Cochineals, 1,800 casks Spelter, 650 kegs Paints, 28 tierces Head Pipings, 150 bottles Quicksilver, 1 case Carriage, 600 kegs Lead, 500 kegs Red Lead, 76 packages Oil, 10 casks Champaigne, 4 hhds. Sherry, 16 packages, Gunpowder, 72 packages Acid, 4 packages Merchandize.

From Moulmain.

James.—1,518 Teak Timber.

From Colombo.

Rahamony.—11 casks Porcelain, 450 bundles Shooks.

From Penang and Singapore.

Eliza.—129 slabs Tin, 10 cases Camphor, 70 bags Tapioca, 10 bags White Paper, 14 basets Patch Leaves, 10 boxes Kajapooty Oil, 2,368 bags Sugar, 540 bags Sago, 356 Tubs Sugarcandy, 80 cases Benjamin, 6 cases Champaigne, 62 cases Spices, 1,405 bundles Rattans, 100 bags Bitdleuts, 4 Rolls Oil Cloth, 5 cases Cigars, 2,313 Sapan wood.

From Colombo and Cochin.

Lutchmy Persad.—1 bag Coffee, 6 bundles Deer Horns 1 bundle Buffaloe Horns, 35 casks Cocoanut Oil, 2 packages Hings, 60 hooras Grains, 61 bundles Copra, 389 bundles Shooks, 3,152 nos. Hoops, 14 bundles Old Gunnies, 8 cases Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 12th April 1862.

For London.

Rob Roy.—667 piece E. Twists, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. Golam Mohmud Abdoola.
Pride of the Ocean.—1 case Effects, Robert Frith & Co.
Silver Eagle.—17 bundles Silk, 1,785 lbs., B. and A. Hormusjee.
Claudon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lookmedass Hurbhboy.

For Liverpool.

Bosphorus—1 case Red Velvets, 32 pieces W. Nicol and Co.
Queen of the Seas.—69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.
Thornhill.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.
Agnoria.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Aladinbboy Habibbhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Woomersy Welljee.
Edward Percy.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Wallace and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.
Belsoches.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Nursey.
America.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Mohunjee Naronjee.
Priam.—590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Colonist.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie & Co.
Rock City.—750 bundles Linseed, 375 cwt.; 50 bundles Khoorasanyseed, 25 cwt., Khimjee Visram.
Tomogonops.—200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.
Jacob A. Westerwell.—600 packages Linseed, 900 cwt. Hirjee Khimjee.
Margaret.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Grey and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee Hormusjee
Benwoolen.—120 bales Wool, 380 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 60 bales Wool, 190 cwt., Sudajee Naujee.
Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Toolsidass Cullianjee.
Brunelle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 1 half bale Cotton, 2 cwt., S. Pinto & Co.
Venus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.
Calloden.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.
Anna Dorothea.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Megjee Lackoo; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.
Maha Ranee.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; loose Goawa Crust, 74½ tons., Jamsetjee Eduljee.
South Carolina.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rustomjee Muncherjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Murputt.
Channel for Orders.
Amazon.—512½ bales Cotton, 1,722½ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.
Good Success.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C

confession of the offender, who, however, pleaded ignorance of the requirements of the law, convicted him of the charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. five. The conviction and sentence were annulled by the Sudder Adawlut as the Deputy Magistrate was not "a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate as described in the Act under which the proceedings were taken. It would be well, we think, that when Deputy Magistrates are appointed they should be invested with the powers of a Magistrate and their proceedings thus protected from being regarded as illegal; or at all events that they should be fully made aware of the extent of their powers, so that they may refrain from the disposal of cases beyond their jurisdiction. This is evidently not the case now, as these officers are continually exceeding their powers, and having their proceedings pronounced illegal. The Sudder Adawlut might issue a Circular fully defining the powers of the Deputy Magistrates and cautioning them on pain of penalty against exceeding them. The adoption of some such course would tend in a great measure to prevent the illegality of the proceedings of Deputy Magistrates. Another case illustrative of the misunderstanding by a Deputy Magistrate of the law under which he took proceedings is contained at pages 176 at 178 of the February Number. The Deputy Magistrate of Khaira issued an order prohibiting the owner of a house, which had been rented to a woman who had locked it up and run away, from removing the lockplaced on the door, and directing him to apply to the Civil Court to obtain possession of the house. The owner infringed the order and removed the lock for which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15. He appealed to the Magistrate who confirmed the decision of his Deputy. The Sudder Adawlut, however, quashed the proceeding, considering that the order referred to was not authorized by the Regulations (Regulation XII. of 1827 Section 19 and Regulation XIV. of 1827 Section 23) under which the Deputy Magistrate acted. The conviction and sentence were accordingly annulled and the fine if paid was ordered to be refunded to the prisoner. There is also reported in the number for February a curious case in which the Deputy Magistrate of Tanna convicted a man of "House-breaking," it having been proved that he did "effect his entrance over the wall" of a garden having unsuccessfully endeavoured to break the garden door with stones, that "after his entrance he tugged at the bolt of the door till it broke," and that having thus forcibly opened the door he ultimately took his departure through it." The Session Judge on appeal was of opinion that the sentence of imprisonment for one month with hard labor was illegal inasmuch as there was no proof that the prisoner committed "*house-breaking*," a *garden* not being a *house* under the definition given of a house in the Indian Penal Code under which the man was tried and convicted. On a reference to the Code we find that the explanation clause attached to the section (445) which provides for the case is—"any out-house or building occupied with a house and between which and such house there is an immediate internal communication is part of the house within the meaning of this section. The Sudder Adawlut to whom the proceedings were referred concurred with the Session Judge and annulled the conviction and sentence. So much for the technicalities of the law!

We had marked two or three other cases which we had intended to refer to but we find that we have already exceeded our space and must therefore close this notice of the "Cases disposed of by the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut of Bombay during the months of January and February last."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph).

CALCUTTA, 10*th April* 1862.

THE ship *Duncan Kursetjee*, Etava, sailed 2 P. M.
THE ship *Eastern Louisa*, Constantine, arrived 4 A. M.

MADRAS, 12*th April* 1862.

THE steamer *Nemesis*, from Suez, anchored at 5 P. M.

LOCAL.

THE presentation of Diplomas to the Graduates and Scholarships and Prizes to the Students of the Grant Medical College will take place tomorrow, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock.

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.—The Judges of the Supreme Court have intimated that judgment will be given in the case of Jadunathjee Maharaj vs. Karsandass Mooljee, on Easter Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

THE following is a list of additional Passengers, who proceeded on Saturday last by the mail steamer *Malta*.

For Marseilles.—Captain Elwyn; Mr. F. Hutchinson; Mr. Delille; Mr. Strickland.

For Suez.—Captain Spier; Mr. Cox; Mr. Tunivall.

For Southampton.—Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee and Mr. Allen.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. P. Wright, which leaves our habour this day at 9 A. M. for China &c. carries on board 806 chests of Malwa Opium and the following Passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. A. M. Lochlan.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Palmer and servant; Mr. Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy; Mr. Bomonjee Munchersee; Mr. Dossabhoy Nowrojee; Mr. Griffins; Mr. Wilkinson's servant.

For Singapore.—Mr. Greenbar.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Parell Gardens this evening:—

MARCH, ...
OVERTURE, "Nachtlager in Granada,"....*Kreutzer.*
WALTZ, "Marien," .....*Gung'l.*
SELECTION, 1st part (op) "Elisire D'Amore *Donizetti.*
SELECTION, (2nd part) Ditto. *Doni etti.*
QUADRILLE, "La Belle Orientale," .....*Lamotta.*
GALOP, "Argyle,".....*Laurent.*

HONGKONG POLICE.—The China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bombay Castle* which left our harbour on Wednesday last for China, carried 150 sepoys for the Hongkong Police, consisting of Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans.

ASSISTANT SURVEYOR TO THE MUNICIPALITY.—Government have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. R. Sims to the office of Assistant Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 50.

WATER SUPPLY FOR LOVE GROVE.—In reply to an application made by Mr. J N. Fleming and four others for the laying down of a pipe across the Vellard, for a supply of Vehar water to Lovegrove, the Commissioners have informed them that they are unable to comply with the request, because Government has repeatedly negatived applications made for the extension of pipes. Have expensive water-works, but refuse the use of the water!

SUICIDE.—An old Parsee carpenter, Pallonjee Ruttonjee, aged about seventy-five years, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by drowning himself in a well near his residence in Barber Lane, Fort. The deceased was in good spirits on Friday night when he went to bed; in the morning he was missing, and on search being made his lifeless body was discovered in the well. The Coroner's Jury found that the "deceased committed suicide by drowning in a well."

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution will be held next Saturday at the Native General Library, to consider the most suitable means to be adopted for perpetuating the memory of Dr. Harkness, Principal of the Elphinstone College, and of his labours in connection with native education in this presidency. We shall only say, that the students will honor themselves by doing honor to their greatest benefactor. We suspect that the literati of Bombay will avail themselves of this opportunity of reflecting similar honor on themselves.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER CORPS.—We learn that a number of Parsee residents of Hongkong, following the example of their brethren in Bombay, have become members of the Victoria Volunteer Corps raised in that city of the Celestial Empire.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—The Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners made the following report to the Board:—"This morning (5th instant) I gave formal charge of Messrs. Remington's and Messrs. Finlay Scott's ground in the Elphinstone Circle to Messrs. Scott and Shaw, the Engineers appointed by those firms to take over the land. This operation completes the transfer of ground on the south side of the Circle; Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Messrs. Nicol & Co. and the Bank of Bombay having taken over their ground, by Mr. Scott, C. E., some days ago. A tabular statement of the area of ground handed over, together with a statement of the area of reservation for passage to be deducted from each purchaser's account, will be forwarded on Monday, so as to enable the Board to submit bills for the amount of purchase money.

2. With the Board's permission I will now write to the purchasers, in regard to the preparation of formal title deeds; and will also instruct Mr. Leathes to act, in this connection, on the part of the Commissioners.

3. On the north of the Circle some little time must elapse before any of the purchasers can be placed in possession; as Mr. Bomonjee Hormusjee has not yet cleared the ground taken from him. He is, however, busily engaged in pulling down; and I hope, by the end of the month to be able to report that the whole of the ground is transferred." The Commissioners have authorised Mr. Tracey to act upon the proposal contained in the second para of his letter. In a further letter of the same date Mr. Tracey proposed to commence removing the posts and chains from their present position round the old Green, to their future temporary position round the central reservation of the Circle. He also promised to forward an estimate of the cost of making one (the southern) of the new Circular roads, which work is important to be begun at once.

ACTON and Worthington, Spirit Dealers of Dublin, forwarded to Bombay by the last mail a large number of their "Circulars," executed in the most attractive style of the typographic art, and headed with the following testimonials which seemed like an attempt to conceal the barbed hook of their fly under captivating bait:—

FROM HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—*Bishop Thorpe.*
I like Superior Sherry very well. Your Port is good. Claret good too. Send me also some of your Luncheon Sherry.
(Signed) C. T. EBOR.

FROM THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL, WATERFORD, AND EMLY.—*The Palace.*
Send me same Claret as before—also Sherry, and the Port that you recommend.
(Signed) ROBERT CASHEL, &c.

FROM THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ANTIGUA.—(*West Indies.*)
I beg to acknowlege arrival of consignment of Wines, which, as far as I have tried them, are *extremely good.*
(Signed) S. J. ANTIGUA.

These testimonials adorning the head of a spirit Circular, indicate a manner of life which contra*is rather* strongly with the apostolic:—"In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, *in hunger and thirst*, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness."

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

12*th April* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	H.	M.	Time Intervals		Service or Private.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	46	18	P.	30	N. W. P.	
		Min.	5	35	P.	15	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	17	27	P.	19	W. C.	
		Min.	17	27	P.	23	W. C.	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...		...		
		Min.	...	...		...		
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	53	2	P.	16	N. W. P.	
		Min.	2	18	P.	22	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	5	49	P.	15	W. C.	
		Min.	...	50	P.	25	W. C.	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	7	37	P.	12	N. W. C.	
		Min.	3	37	P.	11	N. W. C.	

THE REAL GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

If the journals on this side of India have been mistaken as to the successor of Sir George Clerk, they have shared that mistake with Lord Canning and Sir John Peter Grant. The story, we believe, is this. Lord Canning received a letter from Sir Charles Wood with instructions to ask Sir J. P. Grant if he would accept the Governorship of Bombay, should the appointment be offered to him. The Lieutenant Governor of course replied in the affirmative, and Lord Canning congratulated him on the prospect. Meanwhile he himself made his preparations for departure to England by the last steamer of April, as if nothing had happened. But his admirers were not so discreet, and their strong assurance did not fail to convince men to whom such an appointment was a cause of regret in the face of the present state of Bengal. This regret was increased by the insubordinate and ungracious attack of the Lieutenant Governor on Lord Canning a few days before his departure, but a reference to dates will shew that that attack had as little to do with the withdrawal, as the Lieutenant Governors's policy had to do with the offer, of so dignified an office. Meanwhile the last Bombay mail brought a telegram to Sir Bartle Frere, appointing him Governor of Bombay, and at the same time Lord Elgin was informed that a member of Council, in Sir Bartle Frere's place, would be sent to Calcutta from either Bombay or Madras. This, we doubt not, means that the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, of the Bombay Council, will be sent to Calcutta, as the presence of two brothers in the same executive is not advisable. Sir Bartle Frere will at once proceed to Bombay.*

In the Presidency where he began his career, and where, after a long cessation of promotion, he subsequently distinguished himself as Commissioner of Sind, Sir Bartle Frere will find himself at home. Throughout its whole extent there is hardly a zillah with which he is not personally acquainted. His experience in Bengal, while it has proved of equal benefit to the empire generally, has developed the able official into the practical statesman. Except his theory of equality, the best condemnation of which is that it so little affects his action as an administrator, we have been led throughout the critical period since 1858 to approve of Sir Bartle Frere's policy. In every reform, financial, military and political, he has been the foremost, and it is no secret that but for his persistent support of men like Colonel Balfour, half the reforms on which we now congratulate ourselves would not have been carried out. He never shewed unworthy jealously of Mr. Wilson and Mr Laing, nor withheld assistance from them, as was to have been expected in an old civilian. Twice, when death and sickness removed them, he took their place, and it is possible that facts may yet justify him in imposing that License-tax which Mr. Laing afterwards abolished. His published minutes on the Contract Law shew an appreciation of the evils under which Bengal has groaned for a century, and a wisdom in suggesting plans for their removal, which pointed him out as *the* man to rule the far more important but officially less honorable province of Bengal. That the native army is not larger, that the Indian officers have not been more injured, that a reformed constabulary force has now been introduced into all India, and that the traditionally anti-christian policy of Government has been somewhat modified, is largely owing to Sir Bartle Frere. And that the unnatural divorce of the Europeans of Bengal from their own Government, caused by a series of unthinking insults and a course of studied contempt on the part of the Supreme Council, was brought to a close, must partly be ascribed to him. We would tremble when we think that Lord Elgin will be deprived so soon of two such Councillors as Mr. Laing and Sir Bartle Frere, if the Viceroy's replies to the addresses of the natives and merchants of Calcutta did not give us good hope of his firmness. Whatever may be the loss to the empire by Sir Bartle Frere's departure from Bengal, Bombay is a gainer. Under his administration her citizens should be led to shew more public spirit, her Council will gradually be raised from the contempt in which it lies at present, and the whole Western Presidency will be fitted for that great future which is undoubtedly in its grasp.—*Friend of India, April* 3.

* It will be seen that this is a mistake. Of course all Peers must be *brothers*. P. D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Dharsey Valjee, a petty merchant; date of petition filed, 18th March 1862.

Hajee Hasshun Nimajee, a general merchant; date of petition filed, 19th March 1862.

Arjoondass Ramrutton, a general broker; date of petition filed, 22nd March 1862.

Wittoo Mancojee, Nana bin Wittojee, and Cacoobin Wittojee, hay merchants; date of petition filed, 25th March 1862.

Thucker Callidass Lowjee, a metta in the service of Thucker Visram Kessowjee; date of petition filed 29th March 1862.

Muccound Ramjee, Moroba Muccoondjee, and Junordhun Muccoondjee, carpenters; Antoba Madhowsett, and Soonder Madhowjee, the first is a goldsmith, and the second unemployed; date of petition filed, 31st March 1862.

Balljee Crustnathjee, an English writer; date of petition filed, 1st April 1862.

Gotum Amechund, a dealer in tea, sugar, coffee, and piece goods; date of petition filed, 2nd April 1862.

Ladjee Meetta, a buffaloe merchant; date of petition filed, 3rd April 1862.

Annuta Gunoba, a surveyor and draftsman in the Railway office; date of petition filed, 4th April 1862.

Ghatty Sayajee bin Limbajee, a hemp-rope maker; date of petition filed 5th April 1862.

Jaffer Seedeck, a broker; date of petition filed 5th April 1862.

Khutri Abba Selamon, a weaver; date of petition filed, 7th April 1862.

Khutri Tyeb Jacoob, a weaver; date of petition filed, 7th April 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the official assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Hussonjee Noorbhoy, Moossajee Allyhhoy, and Essajee Allybhoy, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dato Parpia, Husson Kudoojee, Dawood Husson, Oomee Kudoojee, and Manbaee, Widow, Thuker Callidass Lowjee, Jaffer Seedick, Balljee Crustnathjee, Gotum Amechund, Dharsey Valjee, Aga Mahomed Saduk Sherazee, Muccoond Ramjee, Moroba Muccoondjee and Janordhun Muccoondjee, Wittoo Mancojee, Nana Witto, and Kacoo Wittoo, Jooma Mahomed, Peeroo Nathoo, Assiaboo, and Fuckoo Peeroo, Ladjee Meetta, Annunta Gunoba, Ghatty Sayajee bin Limbajee, Khutri Tyeb Jacoob, Khutri Tyeb Jacoob, Khutri Abba Selamon, Ahmad Rehim, Antoba Madhowsett, and Soonder Madhowsett, —1st Monday May next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office, opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents Estate.

Bhiccoo Sudasew, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 16 per cent.

Cullianjee Nanjee, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 13 per cent.

Oomkar Madhowrao, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 11 per cent.

Luxmon Kessowjee, 3rd Monday in April instant, of 10 per cent.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER.
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Clerk of the Court's Office, Port, Bombay,
this 8th day of April 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for Hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Paddicombe. Part heard.

PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

54 Bhimraz Ramsook *vs.* Runchore Bhogilall and others.

55 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nourangay *vs.* Suckeena woman.

57 Purmanund Cullianjee *vs.* Thucker Bhanjee Nundoo.

58 Seetaram Doorgaparsad *vs.* Edward Charles Beale.

64 Gungadass Bhicaridass *vs.* Bhoychund Manchund.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

Friday, 11*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Peer Khan Lallkhan vs. *The Commissioner of Police.*

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, on behalf of Peerkhan Lallkhan, applied for a writ of mandamus, directed to the Commissioner of Police, to shew cause why license should not be granted to Peerkhan Lallkhan, under Section 20 of Act XLVIII of 1860, to carry on blasting operations in his quarry situate at the Nowrojee Hill. The application was based on the affidavits of Peerkhan and Mr. Kelly. The former stated that he had opened the quarry about ten years ago, during which time he has been in the habit of carrying on blasting operations. That about the beginning of January last Mr. Forjett placed policemen at the quarry to prevent his (deponent's) men from blasting the rocks. That in consequence of this interdiction he was debarred from making use of his property and was unable to carry out his contracts with several persons, among others with Captain De Lisle, to supply stones for the fortification of Bombay. Mr. Kelly in his affidavit stated that in consequence of instructions from his client he waited upon the Commissioner of Police to receive his reply to the petition sent by the applicant. That Mr. Crawford refused to grant the license, alleging that he was acting upon the report of Mr. Forjett.

THE COURT granted a *rule nisi* to the applicant.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

BARODA, 9*th April* 1862.

IT has been very cloudy here for the last five days, during which time we have had several severe bursts of thunder and a little lightning, together with a sprinkling of rain now and again. The weather is very pleasant and cool, and resembles the setting in of the monsoons. This certainly is a great treat in this season of the year. Nothing stirring there at present—all quiet and serene.

SUEZ, 27*th March* 1862.

THE Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha and suite embarked on board H. M. S. *Odin*, Commadore Lord John Hay, at Suez on the 24th March, en route to Massowah, from which place the Duke intends starting on his projected exploring expedition through Abyssinia and Central Africa. The *Odin* sailed the same evening, although she had only arrived at Suez on the 20th March with the Japanese Ambassadors.

H. M. S. *Hornet* is still in port.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Suez by special train from Cairo at noon on the 25th March, having performed the journey from Cairo to Suez in 2 hours and ¾, being the quickest run ever made on this line.

After partaking of luncheon at the Hotel, which was neatly and appropriately adorned, the English Royal Standard being hoisted on his entrance, he embarked on board a Transit Steam Tender and proceeded to Moses Wells, and the band composed of P. and O. employés resident at Suez playing "God Save the Queen."

The Prince returned from the traditionary encampment of the Egyptians at 7 P. M. and again partook of refreshments at the Hotel, which was then brilliantly illuminated, and presented a scene of comfort and luxury not to be surpassed, in Europe, thanks to the munificence of the P. and O. Company.

His Royal Highness left Suez at 8 P. M. the platform at the Station blazing with blue and colored lights, and rockets in profusion, by their noise drawing the cheers of the few assembled Europeans.

The Prince was heard to say, that the Suez Hotel was the only place he had seen since he left England, which reminded him of his home.

Our Royal visitor left Cairo this morning, 27th, for Alexandria, whence he embarks for Syria.

POONA.

OUR readers will observe from our London Correspondent's letter that the subject of the future seat of the Supreme Government of India is attracting attention at home, and that Poona is looked upon as the most favorable place for the Vicegregal throne.—*Deccan Herald, April* 11.

WE hear that reduction on a large scale is about to be effected in the Poona Collector's establishment, and that four Patadars and 80 Peons are to be discharged from 1st May 1862.—*Id.*

WE are glad to say that the clouds which were hanging heavily on and off for the last few days favored us with a regular downpour yesterday afternoon. The day before, our friends at Kirkee had a similar treat accompanied however with a severe hail storm.—*Id.*

On the evening of the 9th instant a severe thunderstorm broke out at Ahmednuggur, accompanied by a storm of hail of terrific violence. We are informed that five people were killed by it and fifteen dangerously injured. The buildings in the Native Infantry Lines, and elsewhere, suffered severely. Hailstones of the size of a small egg fell on the neighbouring hills, and in the nulla just opposite the barracks. They were gathered by the people in baskets, and brought in for sale. Our informant says that on the next day (the 10th) the heat was fearful, the sky covered with heavy clouds, and another downfall expected.—*Poona Observer, April* 12.

WE can understand that the many Private Schools which have recently sprung up around us, together with other causes, have caused that old-established Institution, the Indo-British Institution at Poona, to be less valued than it was when originally founded by the benevolent exertions of the late Colonel Sinclair. Still we are sorry to learn that the appeal made on its behalf last rains proved unsuccessful, and that the Committee now find it absolutely necessary to close the school.

The following Resolutions have received the sanction of the Patron (the Lord Bishop of the Diocese), and the Managing Committee:—

1st.—That the school be finally closed on the 15th April 1862.

2nd.—That the property be sold by auction at the commencement of the ensuing rains.

3rd.—That the interest to be derived from the proceeds of the sale, as well as from the money (Rs. 3,000) now lying in the Bank of Bombay, be expended in aiding the education of poor Indo-British children at Poona. We hope, we shall hear before long either of this school being re-opened, or that its place is in some way supplied.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Chief of Beechaswar in Meywar having lately died, one of his wives submitted herself to the *suttee*; the authorities heard nothing of it until all was over, an enquiry is being made with a view to the punishment of those concerned.—*Englishman, April* 3.

SIR BARTLE FRERE will leave Calcutta by the Mail Steamer of the 9th instant for Madras, crossing thence overland, for Bombay, where he will probably assume the reins of Government by the end of this month, as it is known that Sir George Clerk is very anxious to get away.

WE presume that Mr. Cecil Beadon will succeed to the Bengal Office on the 23rd; and though no man ever succeeded to a more thoroughly disorganized government, or more difficult Lieutenantcy, we have seen many indications of late that he has, at all events, the first element of a possible success, namely, a true insight into the actual state of things as he finds them. His ability and administrative power have long been recognized; the only doubt ever felt about him was as to his independence of action, and resolution to carry his perceptions into effective action. In the Supreme Council the appointment of a successor to Sir Bartle Frere on the executive may be expected by the next mail. Mr. William Grey, will as a matter of course replace Mr. Beadon, and Mr. E. C. Bayley is believed to be the likely man for the Home Office. The vacancy sadly felt in the loss of Mr. W. Ritchie as Legal Member of the Supreme Council will probaly also have to be filled up by the appointment of a new man from home. And so by all these changes of death and resignation our new Viceroy faces a new order of things, with an almost entirely new set of officials, and his task is certainly not rendered the more easy thereby. —*Id.*

A FEW days ago, and as we need scarcely remark, in the midst of the hot season, a Committee of three officers, two of them of field-rank, assisted by a sub-Committee of three non-commissioned officers, met at half past four o'clock in the afternoon in the open sheds of the Custom House, to taste and report upon a thousand casks of beer, tendered to the government for the use of European troops up country. These Committees were obliged to taste, and the officers Committee to certify that they had tasted ten per cent. of the beer, or one hundred hogsheads; which they did; and yet up to last evening, all the members of both the Committees were alive, and we believe well.—*Id.*

MEETING OF THE SENATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY. A large and fashionable audience, among whom were a considerable number of ladies, attended the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University which was held at the Town Hall last evening for the purpose of conferring degrees on the candidates who had passed the necessary examination. Amongst the members of the Senate present we noticed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Rengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Beadon, Sir Robert Napier, Mr. Lushington, and several other distinguished members of government.

The proceedings were opened by Sir Bartle Frere, who dwelt at some length on the loss which the University had sustained in the late Mr. Ritchie, and expressed his high sense of the services which he had rendered it, and the deep regret which he and his colleagues felt at his loss from among them.

The Bishop of Calcutta spoke to the same effect, dwelling on the admirable way in which Mr. Ritchie had discharged his duties as a member of the University Senate at a considerable sacrifice of important time. He could speak from experience, because during the last two years he (the Bishop) had been sitting with him on the Syndicate, and could bear testimony to his zeal. It was not to be expected that the members of the University could as yet feel the love for the institution that they did for those in which they had passed their youth in England, because the former had as yet no charm of time-honoured associations to bind them to it, but he knew that Mr. Ritchie had felt much interest in its well-being and looked forward to its future with hope, and never shrunk from devoting his time to its service. Knowing this they could not but grieve for a loss which, to them, seemed premature. His Lordship concluded a highly eulogistic speech, by exhorting those present to live for something better than money and self-indulgence, and to endeavour to make their fellow-countrymen wiser and better. He proposed that a resolution should be recorded, expressing the high sense the Calcutta University entertained of the worth of their late Vice-Chancellor and their sincere grief for his loss.

The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon in a few words seconded the motion.

The Resolution was accordingly adopted, and the several degrees were than conferred on the successful candidates, with the usual exordium to show themselves in their life and conversation worthy of the same. After this ceremony was over the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out the progress which the University had made since the last meeting, and alluded to the great encouragement it had received from the late Viceray. The progress it had made was best shown by the fact that the entrances were one-third more this year than they had been in the previous ones. With regard to financial matters, he said that a lac and a half had been set aside out of this year's budget towards the erection of a University, and he hoped that by this time next year the building would be considerably above ground. He concluded by a short address to the successful candidates, remarking that they must not imagine their education was perfected as the education of a human began when he first drew breath, and only ended with the decay of his mental powers.

The Hon'ble S. Laing then said a few words with regard to education and finances, which we should have been extremely glad to hear, but no sooner had he commenced to speak than a storm of hisses, whether intended for expressions of disapproval or incovations to silence we cannot say, arose from the crowd outside, which continued during the whole time the Hon'ble gentleman was speaking.

The Meeting then, amid still greater noise and confusion, dispersed, having given, while it lasted, strong proof how much good would be effected among native students by a "Professor of good manners."—*Id.*

VISITATION TOUR OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—The Bishop and suite left the Presidency yesterday for the primary visitation of his Diocese towards Purneah, Darjeeling, and Sinchal. His Lordship purposes spending the hot and rainy months at Purneah; he will then proceed to Dinapore and other places, and be absent about six months.—*Harkaru, April* 4.

MR. W. S. SETON-KARR, and Mr. Walter Morgan, Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, who went home to England on sick leave last year, have been appointed by Sir Charles Wood to be judges of the Amalgamated Supreme and Sudder Courts to this Presidency; and Mr. Joseph Goodeve, Acting Master in Equity during Mr. Morgan's absence, succeeds to the appointment vacated by his promortion to the higher office. The actual amalgamation of the Courts cannot now be far off; and the sooner it is attempted and the still intervening difficulties overcome the better.—*Englishman, April* 4.

MR. RICHARD COUCH of the Norfolk circuit, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court. The *Lahore Chronicle* has it on the best authority that Sir Charles Wood has appointed Mr. Seton-Karr of the Bengal Civil Service who has just returned to the country, to a similar seat on the bench of the projected Court at Calcutta.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 8.

IN yesterday's *Gazette*, the Government of India, in a "Financial Resolution," takes the first step for extending the agency of the new currency, and the transfer of the business of the Treasury to the Bank, in Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore. This will afford new facilities to the public of the North-Western Provinces and Punjub, while by diffusing the new notes over a larger area it hastens the time when it will be seen that the limit of four millions sterling, up to which notes may be issued unrepresented by coin, is inadequate to the requirements of a country with an external trade of ninety millions annually, and an internal commerce of gigantic proportions. But we doubt if either the interests of the public or of the state are consulted by calling on the Banks already established in these cities to submit tenders for undertaking the Treasury duties, on the following conditions.—

The Cash at each Treasury will be divided into three parts. The first, a *minimum* balance, which the Government will undertake to keep in the hands of the Bank without interest or to pay interest at 5 per cent. on any portion of it which may be for a time overdrawn. The second, the difference between such minimum and a *maximum* balance, the whole of which may be employed by the Bank, as they think fit, as an ordinary customer's deposit. The third to be appropriated strictly to Government purposes and to remain under Government control. The competition will turn on the lowest amount of *minimum* and *maximum* balances, for which any Bank will undertake the business at a particular place.

It may be desirable, for the sake of local interests, to encourage local banks, and we hope to see them spreading over India. But where such vast imperial interests are concerned, it will be better for the public purse if it be entrusted, as in England, only to one Bank like the Bank of Bengal, which is to float the Currency from Tonghoo to Peshawur, has command of large capital, is governed by Directors a proportion of whom are appointed by the state, already manages the cash balances from Calcutta to Benares, and is worked by a Secretary of whose experience and ability Government has already availed itself. It seems to us absurd that the Bank of Bengal should manage all the currency and not all the cash balances, and that smaller Banks who look to it for their capital, should be asked to become its "sub-agencies" for the currency business, while they are bankers for the state. Mr. Laing should see to it that the public interests in this case are not sacrificed to clap-trap.—*Friend of India, April* 3.

SIND.

WE are likely to have another Bank here before long, the Mercantile Bank being about, we learn, to establish an agency.—*Sindian, April* 5

NANA SAHIB.—Another little scrap of evidence has turned up to show that the authorities have got hold of the wrong man in the supposed Nana. A gentleman who came here recently from Bombay, and who formerly belonged to the Army, saw the prisoner at the jail the other day. He had met Nana Sahib repeatedly at Cawnpore in 1855, and had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with him; but he declared that the prisoner hardly bore the slightest resemblance to him. It is now full time the man was set at liberty with some compensation for his unjust detention.—*Id.*

RAIN.—We have had a couple of April showers since our last issue, a thing of rare occurrence at this season in Sind.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), April* 8.

BREAKING UP OF H. M. INDUS FLOTILLA.—We learn from a reliable source that the "Indus Flotilla" is to reached the end of its career. The Commander is now busily engaged making the necessary preparations for the transfer of the steamers *Jhelum*, *Cheenab*, and *Napier*, the gunboat *Fox*, and the flats *Mooltan* and *Kotree*, to the Punjab authorities, to ply on the Upper Indus; and of the steamers *Feare*, *Indus*, *Outram* and *Havelock*, to the Sind Railway Company, on the receipt of orders from Government. Should it prove true that the *Indus* is shortly to proceed to the Euphrates, to be placed under Lieut. Sedley in connection with the Mesopotamian Survey, the *Lawrence* will be made over to the Railway Company in her stead. These important measures, when carried out, will reduce the "Indus Flotilla" to the *Satellite* and *Planet*, which are the two oldest steamers on the River, the former having come up in 1840, and the latter in the year following. They will also effect a saving of public expenditure, amounting to no less than Rs. 50,000 a month, incurred in the entertainment of establishments alone, besides the immense outlays entailed by wear and tear. We learn further, that there is an accumulation of stock valued at six lakhs of rupees, with which nobody knows what to do. Such is the end of another government job.—*Id.*

KURRACHEE AS A MILITARY POSITION.—The probability of a war with Persia, to which we drew attention in our last issue, has now become almost a certainty, and in the event of matters not coming to a peaceful conclusion, we suppose that Kurrachee will be the place from which as a basis, all operations will have to be conducted. That it should be so there can be little room for doubt. Its central position, its proximity to the Persian Gulf, and the ease with which stores of all descriptions are here to be obtained, all combine to render it the most eligible position for a large Naval and Military Depot.

In our opinion a very strong force should be maintained here at least for the present, as it is by no means certain that while a considerable portion of our troops are engaged abroad, we may not require still more urgently a force for the preservation of tranquility at home. With rumours of discontent in the Punjab; conspiracies in the Deccan, and one actual disturbance in the Gwalior district, it behoves us to be careful. A Field Force of any size and strength is not under ordinary circumstances collected in a day, and whilst sending a sufficient army to arrange the Persian difficulty in a satisfactory manner, we think that the means of instantly collecting another for Indian service should be kept in some central position, and for such a purpose we know of none better than Kurrachee.

From here in a shorter space of time than from any other place, we can, in the event of a large body of Troops being collected, supply either a Gulf Expedition with the reinforcements that it would from time to time require, or in the event of its being wanted, still be able to throw an extra regiment into Bengal or the Punjab via Mooltan.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* learns that the miscreant styling himself Bala Rao, and reported to be under the protection of the Rajah of Chundeyree, as referred to in my last, has been captured by Mr. McNabb, the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote. It turns out, however, as I expected, he is not Bala Rao, but the Rao Sahib of Nizam notoriety. The particulars of his capture I have not yet received, but as soon as I am favoured with them I shall lose no time in furnishing them to you. As I stated in my last the first notice of his presence was communicated on the 10th ultimo to the Police officer in temporary charge of the district, who at once ascertained particulars and made them known to the Deputy Commissioner, meanwhile sending off a Bramin spy, to attach himself to the Rao as a 'fukeer.'—*Delhi Gazette, April* 8.

PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

WE have on one or two occasions mentioned that the question as to the advisability of keeping up the settlement at the Andamans was under the consideration of the Supreme Government and we now hear that no doubt is entertained as to the expediency of retaining the present establishment. On this decision naturally followed the consideration of the proposition made by Colonel Bruce and Mr. Temple in their report on British Burmah, namely, that all life convicts should be transferred from Moulmein to the Andamans. With Colonel Phayre was in Calcutta all the papers relating to the proposed abolition of the Penal settlement at Moulmein were laid before him, and in reply the Colonel forwarded a memorandum in which he attached no value to the objections raised by the officer then administering the Tenasserim Provinces. These objections were pointed out clearly and forcibly as opposed value to the Province of the convict labour and the profitable mode in which it was slated to be employed. On the other hand the advantages were many and patent, embracing the safer custody of the convicts, and a more speedy prospect of bringing the Andaman Islands to such a condition as to attract free settlers, economy in actual expenditure not being considered by any means a main object. With these facts before them the Supreme Government resolved that Moulmein should cease to be a penal settlement and the Governor General has in consequence ordered that the Rules contained in the Resolution of the 12th of September 1860 be modified accordingly. His Excellency has also expressed an opinion that the convicts now at Moulmein, excepting those of the first class, should be transferred to Port Blair as soon as possible. The Superintendent at that depôt is believed to be in a position to receive a thousand fresh convicts, and under such circumstances it has been thought desirable by the government that as many as possible within that number should be removed at once and that the whole should eventually follow.—*Englishman, April* 4.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

A correspondent writing from the N. E. Frontier sends us the following.—A mission is, I believe, to be sent to Bhootan to state to the head men of that State the demands of the British Government. Our troubles here still continue and several suspicious meetings were held the other day at Nunklow. Colonel Richardson has been ordered to protect Sillong against all external attacks, and the 33rd N. I. are to occupy Teypore, Bishnauth, and Gologha

when necessity arises, with ease to the payer and the Government, and without any political difficulty. In the second place it is a broader policy to free trade from its shackles. The talk against Manchester, with whose views we have little sympathy, is as silly as that of the old protectionists against foreign countries. Whatever benefits Manchester will benefit India in the long run. The richer Manchester houses are here, the more will their tax-paying ability be increased, as well as that of the native merchants and peasants who clothe themselves in Manchester goods. Free trade, like freeholds in land, increases the general prosperity of the people, and in proportion the financial and political stability of the Government.

At the same time as, according to the present rates, the Income-tax is essentially a war tax, is it impossible to effect a compromise between the two parties in the Cabinet and the two sections of the public? Reduce the Income-tax from four to three per cent., as a beginning, and thus accustom India like England to the belief of its permanence. Reduce, at the same time, the import duties as near to their old level as is possible. In any case, we protest against the desire entertained by some members of the Government to exempt all incomes under Rs. 500 from direct taxation. Is the License-tax not a sufficiently large sacrifice to the very classes which grow rich under our rule and contribute nothing to either its permanence or support? The traders have been already benefited at the expense of the professional men. If any attempt is made to exempt salaries from Rs. 200 to 500, while a four-per cent duty is maintained on those above Rs. 500, Government will raise a storm among the educated classes who in 1859 shewed themselves to be so unselfish, which they will not be able to resist. *If the surplus will allow*, the true policy is partially reduce the import duties, abolishing the tax on paper, to confine the Income-tax to salaries which are known, reducing its maximum to 3 per cent., and to classify all other incomes down to Rs. 150 a year under a License-tax, as Mr. Laing once proposed. But Indian finance is so much a thing of ups and downs, and in the East peace is so uncertain, that we beseech Mr. Laing to be sure of his surplus.

EDUCATION FOR THE MILLION.

(From the Hurkaru, March 31.)

Vernacular education is slowly but steadily rising into importance, as one of the most vital questions of the day. It is pressing upon our attention from all sides. It presents a problem which no one has either to grappled with, because of its vastness, and its vagueness. And yet we shall not be able to defer much longer its discussion, no matter what perils, what changes, what results, may be hidden behind it. At present, men shrink from it, mainly on the score of the expense it will involve. Accepting the calculations of the *Friend of India*, they behold with a kind of feeling of fright the figures which intimate that, to give the boon to the Punjab alone, will cost 87 lakhs of rupees—a sum about equal to that which England lays out upon the education of her children. We believe that the thing can be done much cheaper. The great bar to the consideration of this subject is, the fact that we are made to pay large sums for the experiment of giving the sons of the upper and middle classes a semi-charitable education. Were these men to come forward and bear this weight from our shoulders, we should feel at liberty to turn our attention to Vernacular instruction. At present, the matter is singularly confused in men's minds with questions of economy, and theories of policy. We should like to hear Mr. W. S. Atkinson's opinion. He is placed in a position to double the value of his evidence, and to give authority to his testimony. Then, also, he has had more practical experience of the working of educational systems in this country than often falls to the lot of most men, and besides this his post as Director of Public Instruction renders it in a manner obligatory upon him to take a prominent part in the discussion of any scheme which cannot but enlarge the sphere of his duties, and the responsibilities of his office.

To plunge, however, at once *in medias res*, we will proceed to give the outline of a scheme upon which others may possibly build the completed edifice of Vernacular education. We think there should be a simple gradation of schools, which whilst adapting itself to the wants and necessities of the masses, shall yet offer inducements to the more ambitious, and to those of the middle classes, to avail themselves of this engine for their improvement. We would then propose that each government should be divided into circles contaminous with the division presided over by the Commissioners, and that in addition to the various village schools there should be established at the head-quarters, of each, an upper school, where prize-holders, scholars, and the sons of those well to do in the world, might prosecute a higher range of studies than that presented them in the country seminaries. There might be, too, in each capital of each government, a residentiary college for those who choose to avail themselves of its advantages.

In the inferior schools we shouldtake warning by what has occurred at home, and by the results of an English education here, and confine our efforts to imparting a knowledge of the elements only. Our object is, not to bring up a generation of scholars, but of afford the peasant a means of escape from the hands of rapacious Zemindars, and usurious Mahajuns who now prey upon his brutish ignorance. We have, also, to place in his hands a weapon, perfection in the use of which shall lead to his emancipation from the thraldom of caste. And above all we can thus excite the Brahmins and the higher castes, to exert themselves to assume their natural place as the leaders of the people. At present these men grasp at all the benefits we can offer, and officiously thrust themselves into our presence to the prejudice of the Sudras and laborers, who are thus compelled to stand without. One of the most notable instances of policy in the whole history of mankind, is afforded by the rise of the Brahmins. A conquering race, they soon discover that it would be next to impossible to maintain their political supremacy amongst the warlike nations they had subdued; they, therefore, with a marvellous astuteness exchanged it for a religious dominance, and from a race of nobles, holding their rights, mainly by the sword, they became a nation of priests whose divine origin preserved their aristocratic privileges, whilst enhancing them. But this end once attained, their *esprit de corps* vanished gradually. They abandoned their own monotheism and more and more approximated to the polytheism of the subject races. Secure in their inalienable rank, they forgot its responsibilities, and ignored its duties. They resigned their leadership to the priests whose order was created as an effectual barrier against all who would succeed them, so that to-day they are still the first in rank, the first inaccial consideration, just as they are the first in idolatry, and barbarism. Having a monopoly of learning, their knowledge has, in the majority, degenerated to the ability to repeat parrot fashion a few *mantras* and *shlokes*. The hope of India's regeneration lies with these men. If we can induce them to lead, the people will follow; whilst by raising the people we shall in time force the Brahmin to abandon the adventitious aid of caste, and to trust for superiority to his more cultivated intelligence. These results are already working on a small scale before our eyes. The English education of the Presidency cities is operating in just the way we have indicated.

We have, then, to place the means of an elementary education before the villagers. In the head-quarter stations, this might be considerably extended for the classes we have named, whilst in the capitals we might expect to see real colleges, giving us Native scholars and Native teachers for carrying out the work. But the *Pabulum* we shall have to offer, must be cheap in price. This is a necessity. And yet, whilst owing this, we confess we are not not half reconciled to the idea of gratuitous instruction. Government might pay the rent of the schoolrooms, and might undertake to provide class books compiled on the Irish School Book Society's plan, more cheaply than the schools could buy anywhere else. It might also bestow the benefits of regular inspection and of appropriate reward, such as scholarships. But there, we think, it should stop; the schoolfees, and the subscriptions of the district, or the support of the landlord or landlords in its vicinity, should keep the school afloat. The rule should be that the district which could not maintain a school on these conditions of help, should be allowed to remain without one. Still, this element of cheapness must never be forgotten, must never be left out of our calculation; for, besides the dislike to spend money which the peasant has in common with his wealthier neighbour, he has but very little money to spend. This is *the* difficulty, and upon its solution all success of any scheme must depend. But whilst we must give cheap education, we have one thing in our favor—teachers will not be so expensive as in English schools, nor need there be so great an outlay on apparatus. On the question of fees we are loth to trench. But we have said enough to introduce the matter to notice.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, March 1.)

There can be no doubt that the time has arrived when we must form a judgment for ourselves, independent of American guidance, about the course and probabilities of political affairs at Washington. There is naturally a strong desire on all hands to guide European opinion, and we are presented with the sanguine views and pet projects of every section which has a plan to propose, or a point to carry. Amidst incompatible representations of how the land lies, and assurances from divergent parties that the object of each is sure of success, we must hear what each has to say, and keep our judgment suspended as to the way in which victory will incline. The letters of our correspondents in the *Daily News* of Monday and Tuesday last must have suggested to our readers something of this kind; and when, again, we compare those with the American correspondence of other journals, we may plainly perceive that it is an hour of crisis at Washington, and in each section of the country, and that each party desires to impress upon England that it will have the direction of affairs presently, and that it will gratify all the desires of friends in Europe who have thus far remained unsatisfied about the true cause and tendency of the struggle. It is a clear duty now for us to take whatever pains are requisite to understand the position of affairs at the moment when a choice must be made at Washington of one course among several.

Of the South there is little to be said, except that the despondent tone of the Richmond papers, and other utterances in the Border States, is no longer met and corrected by the jubilant manifestoes of the Southern chiefs. On the contrary, the most thoroughgoing Confederate seems to have passed into the other extreme, and to be addressing their fellow-citizens in a tone of despair. If this sort of appeal is really suitable to the situation, it will soon be seen whether there is or is not any considerable portion of the population disposed for continued Union, on the simple terms of giving up Slavery and the political privileges it carried with it. The evidence seems to us just what it always was, that the Confederacy must collapse whenever attacked with energy, and that there are districts where the inhabitants would be glad to exchange slave for free labour, and to have Washington for their metropolis, rather than Montgomery or Richmond. The military and civil action of the Northern Government will soon disclose what remains to be known of the condition of the South.

The grand question now is, what that Northern action will be?

Some journalists, correspondents, members of Congress, and political speakers in the several States, endeavour still to disguise the actual divergence of opinion and aim, by declaiming on the "Union" as the object of the conflict, and the all-sufficient appeal to the twenty millions of the North. But this will not do now that the President has taken his stand on the Constitution, with an evident intention of standing or falling by it. And he means by this that he will observe the terms of the Constitution precisely as it exists, with its pro-slavery provisions, and not in a mere general way understood arrangement for amending the Constitution as soon as the South should be effectually dealt with The pro-slavery provisions were, till recent times, only two: the one giving the three-fifths suffrage to slaveholders, and the other binding all the citizens of the whole nation to return fugitive slaves. Recent legislation has added heavily to the burden of these provisions, and it has been clear from the outset of the struggle that the Washington Government must surrender one thing or the other—it must surrender the pro-slavery provisions of the constitution or the support of the anti-slavery portion of the Northern population. Mr. Lincoln has manifested his intention of upholding the Constitution in its entirety, and it is an unseemly levity, or worse, in any journal, speaker, or writer to pretend that there is a good working agreement between the President and the whole body of Northern citizenship. In the same breath with such assumptions, we are told that Slavery, the one mighty cause of the conflict, is about to be abolished. Slavery *is* the one mighty cause of the strife; but what is the evidence that it is about to be abolished?

A bill is to be brought before Congress which will provide for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—the District over which Congress has unrestricted power. Well! this move has been made often before; what is to happen now? Some assure us that it will succeed; and others are certain that it will fail. It ought to succeed, now that the Congress is weeded of Confederate members, but already this session a move in the same direction has failed.

The Federal soldiery declare, almost to a man, that they will not be employed as slave-catchers, nor as escort to negroes delivered up to their owners. This is an interesting manifestation of opinion and feeling in an important class of society; but, as regards action at Washington, it indicates only that there may be antagonism between the army and the Government.

The Abolitionists have for months been circulating a form of memorial to Government, by which they propose, and petition for, a freeing of the slaves wherever the Federal flag advances (in accordance with interpretations of the constitution by very high authorities), and moreover pledge themselves to contribute all they have, if necessary, to start and sustain a second organization of labour on the Southern plantations, under Federal officials. The answer to this is Mr. Lincoln's demonstration that he abides by the existing constitution.

Next, we are desired to regard as a settled matter the disposal of the Confederate States when acquired by the North. The soil of those States is to be remanded to the condition of Territories as the Territories of the Republic are before arriving at a capacity to be States. The revolted States are to be governed from Washington, under a system of free labour. Some say the negroes are to be banished, as the President recommended in his Message; and others that the negrees are to be trained and elevated into the condition of the best free blacks of all countries. Our correspondent at Washington, in the letter which we published last Tuesday, tells us that we shall soon see a sound middle class arise under such management, by which the whole South will be retrieved and reconciled. But the President is meantime pronouncing for the existing constitution; and nobody explains what is to be done with the planters who happen to be of the Confederate party. While that new organisation is being carried on,

Mr. Gerrit Smith, of whose recent avowals our correspondent of Monday speaks, under date of February 6, is best known in this country by his attempts on behalf of those very planters, before the war broke out. He instigated and headed a movement for collecting funds for the purchase of the whole four millions of Southern slaves. The scheme failed, of course; and it is heard of now chiefly as a warning against following the lead of the excellent man who proposed it. Mr. Gerrit Smith is a generous and devoted man, worthy of all honour in his own sphere; but he does not understand politics. As he is put forward just now as, in some sort, an authority, it should be understood that he is not one of the body of Abolitionists proper, and that he heads no party, political or other. He therefore will not help his country to a solution of its present difficulty. Neither do the Abolitionists proper seem able to do so. They are bearing testimony to the right principle and the true expediency, and their organ, the *Standard*, has recently avowed that the hour of crisis has come; but they are not a political party, and it does not appear that any action is to be expected from them.

What else? There is the great Union party of the North, which would perpetuate Slavery with all its heart to get the Union back again. This party will support Mr. Lincoln, and strive to prevent that abdication which is now so strongly and widely urged. The slave-traders in the Northern ports, the Mammon worshippers of all sorts, and the Union worshippers, and the quiet Tories who are disturbed by the restless spirit of the time, are now in great complacency about Mr. Lincoln's decision, and will support him to the utmost. There is another large section of the people who are for sustaining the Constitution till the South is subdued, and amending it afterwards. Then, there is the great Republican party, which has become much more anti-slavery than Mr. Lincoln since it elected him. The numbers, strength, and reputation of this party increase daily; and on it rests the hope of the country. Through it we see that public speech has become free at Washington, and in churches and lecture-rooms whose no anti-slavery doctrine could have been uttered a year ago. Through it we see the Northern people becoming hourly more worthy of the great strife, as well as more awake to its nature and bearings. Through it we may hope to see power and authority, reason and principle, always at command at Washington, in case of any official shrinking from the responsibility of what must be done. On this party rests the hope of the Republic. It can save the Republic easily enough, if aware of its duty, and properly sustained in it. Meanwhile, it is false patriotism—if indeed, it be not treason—to pretend that that there are no difficulties and disagreements in Northern policy. The difficulties are grave; and the disagreements involve nothing less than the future virtue and liberty of the Republic. It is our part to show that we are awake to this fact, and not fit subjects for such coaxing, concealment, and false colouring as are employed for the comfort of the timid on the spot. We see, as we always have seen, that a frank and sound Emancipation policy is the only safe and expedient one for the North; and our vigilant attention must now be fixed on the parties and the individuals who promote or discourage that policy. It is too late now to pretend that the promoters and opponents of that policy, and the waiters upon Providence in regard to it, do, or ever can again work together as if united by a common patriotic enthusiasm.

THE TRIAL OF THE "DEFENCE."

(From the Times, March 1.)

This ship, of 600-horse power (nominal), 3,668 tons, and mounting 18 guns, commanded by Captain Richard A. Powell, C.B., made her official trial of speed at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, yesterday. The ship was cast off from the dockyard at 9-15 a. m., and left the harbour under half steam, in charge of Captain H. Broadhead, commanding Her Majesty's ship Asia and the Steam Reserve at the port; Mr. Murdoch, inspector of machinery afloat, and Mr. Miller, assistant engineer to Her Majesty's dockyard, superintending the trial on behalf of the Admiralty; and Mr. Watson, of Millwall, on the part of the builders. The machinery being in charge of Mr. Halliday, representing the contractors, Messrs. Penn and Son. A strong breeze, at a force from 5 to 6, from E.N.E., was blowing as the ship left the harbour at half speed, and a turn was taken to the eastward of the anchorage to give time for consultation with regard to the weather. The breeze, however, increased rather than lessened in force, and it was determined at all hazards to put the vessel on the trial ground, as, should the trial prove unsatisfactory, as might naturally be expected from the state of the weather, it could be repeated on a more favourable occasion. The result, however, will show that the speed of the ship under steam is perfectly satisfactory. At the same time, it must be remembered that the Defence, like the Warrior, is the fleet queen of her class, and therefore both ships, so far as relates to comparative merits, should be tried under precisely similar circumstances. Those circumstances are, that the Warrior had nearly a calm and perfectly smooth water in her trial. The Defence, on the contrary, had a heavy breeze from E.N.E., and troubled water. Under these circumstances the trial was commenced and concluded, the pilotage of the ship being in the hands of Mr. Jones, the veteran Queen's pilot of the port, than whom, it is allowed by all, none more efficient at his duties can be found. The following are the six runs made, and their results:—1st Run.—Mean time, 3 min. 47 sec.; speed in knots, 12.543; revolutions of engines, 674. 2d Run.—Mean time, 6 min. 15 sec.; speed in knots, 9·600; revolutions of engines, 654. 3d Run.—Mean time, 4 min. 33 sec.; speed in knots, 13·186; revolutions of engines, 671. 4th Run.—Mean time, 6 min. 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9·375; revolutions of engines, 68. 5th Run.—Mean time, 4 min. 25 sec.; speed in knots, 13·584; revolutions of engines, 67. 6th Run—Mean time, 6 min. 24 sec.; speed in knots, 9·375; revolutions of engines, 68. First means:—11·674, 11·383, 11·282, 11,480, 11·479. Second means:—11.282, 11·638, 11·381, 11·480. True mean speed, in knots 11·957.

At the close of the runs at the measured mile the ship was laid fair for Spithead, and, when in a fit position, the helm was put hard a-port and a complete circle made in 6 minutes 30 seconds, and, with the helm the contrary way, in 7 minutes 6 seconds, the time being taken in both instances not before the ship felt her helm. The speed of the ship while making the circle, with the helm hard over, was, by ship's log, 9 knots. The draught of water of the ship was—aft, 25ft. 4 in.; forward, 24ft. 4 in. The pressure of steam was 20lbs.; vacum, 24 in. The propeller was an improved Griffiths, with a diameter of 18ft. and a pitch of 21ft. The engines were stopped dead from the time of moving the engine-room telegraph in six seconds, started ahead again in seven seconds, and turned from that position astern in 13 seconds. In turning it the measured mile, the position of the ship, as taken from the shore in Stokes Bay, was altered as follows:—From the time the masts were in one, the ship's stern to the shore, until they were in the opposite position, was two and a half minutes, and from the time they were in one from aft forward (in the first-named position) until they were fairly broadside on with the shore was one minute 40 seconds.

At the conclusion of the experiments the ship's head was laid for the harbour, and in passing along the harbour channel, in line with Southsea beach, an accident occurred which might have been, but fortunately was not, attended with very serious consequences. It had been observed, with no small alarm, that on the ship completing her first run at the mile, in taking a sweep to the eastward along the edge of the Sturbridge shoal to bring her head round again for a second run to the westward, she for sometime took no notice whatever of her helm after being put hard over, and ran in dangerous vicinity to shoal water; but just in time she came round, and thus escaped, what would probably, a disaster. The same uncertainty was found in putting her at the circle, and, in fact, her time in completing the circle was not taken until she fully felt and answered her helm. In entering the harbour channel, in line with the beach of Southsea, the speed was slackened from "full" to "three-quarter" at about its narrowest part, when the ship's bow inclined towards the shore, and all the exertions of the pilot and the men at the wheel had no effect—the ship's bow had taken the ground. "Astern full speed" was the order instantly given, and off she came; but she had got so far on the shoals that of necessity the stern next took the ground, and for some minutes so hung. Head sails loosed and the engines going ahead at full speed, however, again extricated the ship from her perilous position, and shortly afterwards she was safely berthed alongside the dockyard. This deficiency of command over the ship in the steering power is developed in the Defence to a greater extent than in the Warrior; but the Warrior under "slow speed," and especially with the wind abaft, also possesses this very undesirable quality to an alarming extent, or, at least, she did when her upper sails were on, which, some day, may depend her safety or destruction.

The ship's outer appearance, in both hull and rig, is certainly anything but pleasing to the eye, or in accordance with our previously understood notions of beauty or grace in marine architecture. Her straight line of bulwark fore and aft, without the slightest spring—and in fact, depressing, if anything, at either end—her queer-looking bows with her anchors hanging as near to it as possible, and her light bow-spirit projecting from it almost below the level of her upper deck—all this gives her an uncanny, almost weird-like appearance; but when to these points is combined the appearance of her rig aloft, her short fore and main top-masts (she is a bark rigged), and long mastheads with double topsail yards stowed pole-ways, with no top-gallant masts, then the picture is complete, and the oldest seamen who looks upon her can but acknowledge that, to say the least, he never saw the like before. The celebrated yacht Alarm, the pride of English yacht clubs, if she had her bow and stern chopped off, and a couple of coal barges' masts stuck up in her in lieu of her own mobile jumpers, would scarcely require a form of hull to assist them in carrying such a weight and lifting with buoyancy to the motion of the sea. With the rig of the ship, however, argument goes against mere beauty of appearance. The Defence's rig was designed, to be the simplest possible arrangement consistent with a sufficient quantity of sail power. With this view the ship carries a long fore topmast, the lower masts being very long from the tops to the caps, to each of the latter being attached a topsailyard, as a fixture, the sail clewing up. Above this, working on the topmast is a "Cunningham" topsail yard, which rolls up to the foot, and has its clews lashed to the lower topsail yard. Both yards spread large topsails. Sail can thus be set and taken in with the chain topsail tie, the crew doing the work from the main deck in perfect safety and protection. Another important advantage is, that from the sail being rolled up tightly on the yard and wetted it is much less likely to be set on fire in action than an ordinary topsail would be. There is also, of a necessity, a great decrease in the weight aloft, and, what is perhaps of greater importance than all the other points together, there is almost a complete absence of running rigging on the deck, and consequently the danger of fouling the screw in the event of a spar being carried over the side in action is very greatly decreased. The Admiralty have done well in taking this first step towards a revision and alteration of the arrangements aloft of our screw ships of war, as the great weight they have carried aloft, combined with the heavy weight of armament established on the long their keelsons, have doubtless tended greatly to cause that uneasiness of motion and straining of their hulls at sea of which we have of late heard so much. Internally the ship's decks are roomy, her fighting deck being similar in arrangement to those of the Warrior and Black Prince, and with excellent quarters for the men and their guns. On her main deck she carries ten 95cwt. 68-pounders and four 100-pounder Armstrongs. On her upper deck she has one 100-pounder Armstrong pivot-gun forward and aft, and two broadside 45cwt. 32-pounders, besides two light Armstrongs and boat guns. In consequence, however of her build—teak lining upon iron—she can only give her guns, like the Warrior, some 20 degrees of training on her main deck. Her engines and boilers are of Messrs. Herbert & Co. with Warrauty, full and rich in tone and acclimatized, a small Rosewood Harmonium with three Stops, a large Slate Bagatelle table with India rubber Cushions and Balls, Cues, Counting board, &c. a large Terrestrial Globe on Mahogany stand with castors. A treble light Argand Lustre by *Nash* with crystal pendants, an Eight day Clock, by Bennett, Cheapside, London, Strusettes, an Enfield Rifle, a Double Fowlong Piece by Joe. Manton, a Duck Gun by Westley Richards, Table Ornaments, Bigoutrie Engravings and Paintings in Frames, &c., a large four-post Bedstead complete, Camp Beds, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Bathing Tu, &c., Cook-room and Stable Furniture.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th Instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, viz:—
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500 " " Jacconets.
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One case Fancy Trimmings comprising Gold Gimp, Gold Wave Braid, Gold Braid, Gold Trimming, Bonnet Shapes, &c.
4 Cases Foolscap Paper.
An Invoice of Hardware, consisting of perspective Glasses, Horse Brushes, Brass Ornaments, Buttons, Lead Pencils, Penholders, Pewter Teapots, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Shot Belts, Tables, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Scale Beams, Copper Scales, Counter Scales, &c. &c.
1 Case Perfumery.
2 " Mixed Biscuits.
At 1 p. m.
On account of the Underwriters.
A light vis-a-vis Shigram, damaged by salt water, landed Ex "Zuleika."

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK.
On THURSDAY the 17th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder, by order of the Owner 353 Logs Moulmein Teak, sized 18 to 31 feet in length and 16 inches square, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

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